



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

VOL. 26, NO. 13.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919.

\$1.50 Per Annum

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TROOPS OF 92nd DIVISION WIN DECORATIONS OF HONOR

WHISKEY IN COFFIN CAUSES SENSATION

PROFESSIONAL NEGROES ENGAGED IN BOOT-LEGGING—FEDERAL CHARGES FILED AGAINST TWO NEGRO UNDERTAKERS AND ONE DOCTOR.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 6.—Solution of the problem that faced Federal officials when a coffin filled with whiskey was opened here several weeks ago was announced today. It was announced also that charges have been filed in Shreveport against a Negro embalmer, a Negro undertaker and a Negro physician of Monroe, La., and that charges also have been filed at Waco against the Louisianians and a Negro undertaker at Waco. The coffin that was covered with whiskey was labeled as the corpse of Lula Crawford and supposedly was accompanied by a relative named Will Crawford, but the latter was not to be found when members of the Fort Worth Police Department took charge of the whiskey, Dec. 6. The coffin had been sent from Monroe, La., Dec. 5. Department of Justice agents here who worked on the case said that the investigation revealed that a shipment had been made a month earlier and was not discovered. When the shipment that caused the revelation of the subterfuge came to light the baggage agent at Dallas became suspicious of the extraordinary weight of the "corpse" when the coffin was transferred there and he notified the local police department. An agent of the Department of

Justice went to Louisiana, Dec. 27 and worked on the case until the charges were filed Jan. 3. His investigation disclosed, he said, that a Negro appeared in Monroe in November and on Nov. 21 a coffin which was for that it bore the body of "Victor Hugo" was shipped to Waco, accompanied by a Negro. That coffin went through without molestation. The Negro appeared in Louisiana a second time in December and the coffin that was intercepted here was prepared for shipment Dec. 5. The practice, he said, was for the Negro undertakers of Monroe to go to the Negro physician and get a death certificate for a fictitious personage. The death certificate was carried to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, which issued a burial and transportation permit. Then transportation for the "corpse" and the "relative" was purchased.

Those against whom charges have been filed are: Robert J. Cook, undertaker, his brother, both of Monroe, La.; J. T. Miller, Negro physician of Monroe, La., and H. A. Dixon, Negro undertaker of Waco. Dixon will be given a hearing before the United States Commissioner A. P. McCormick in Waco, Jan. 20. The men are charged with conspiracy to violate the Reed amendment.

Swindlers Wheedle \$500,000-000 From Liberty Bond Owners.

New York, Jan. 4.—Charging big cross-order sales of Liberty Bonds by income tax dodgers, transactions in one day exceeding \$400,000, Assistant District Attorney Brogan in a report to the county district attorney Saturday urged the need of an inquiry by the stock exchange to ascertain the names of wealthy men suspected of thus causing the decline in the price of the war securities sharply below par.

"It is generally conceded," said Mr. Brogan's report, "by those who are familiar with market conditions, that the low prices obtaining for Liberty Bonds at the end of the income tax year was seized upon by a great many to sell their bonds with a view of establishing losses to offset profits which would have to be shown in making their income tax reports."

Small investors, he said, have been persuaded to exchange their Liberty Bonds for worthless stocks. In one

Western state, he said, \$300,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the first and second issues had been wheeled from gullible investors, and it would be a fair estimate to place the amount thus obtained by swindlers at \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Promoters of worthless stocks and bonds will be subpoenaed to the district attorney's office next week as a result of numerous complaints of loss, according to Mr. Brogan.

WHAT THINK YE OF THIS?

Diners Open to Negroes Only in Uniform, Officers State.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—Press dispatches from Shreveport that a new order on the Texas & Pacific "allowing Negro passengers to eat in the dining cars after whites had been served," created a mild sensation among traffic chiefs of all railroads terminating here.

Local officers interpret the order differently, saying that it applies to Negro soldiers only and that Negroes in citizens' clothes are not admitted to dining cars at all. They say it became a problem how to feed the Negro soldiers en route and it was decided by the Texas & Pacific to admit them to the dining cars after whites had finished.

Acting upon the spirit of sacrifice of self, and his duty to the great work of his father, young Washington, under cover of darkness, again made his way to a distant point and entrained for St. Louis, where he now is with his little family of wife and two young children.

Thus the criminal-minded minority in Alabama again blots the fair name of the State and the rest of the justice-loving people there, in spite of the incomparable work of the father of young Booker Washington gave international reputation to Alabama and placed Tuskegee in the vocabulary of the world as well as proved himself a constructive educational reformer.

A correspondent interviewed young Booker Washington, and finds him undaunted by this concrete illustration of race hate in the South. He is a very competent young man and has the reputation of carrying through to successful conclusion anything which he undertakes.

Washington Eagle, Dec. 23, 1918.

DALLAS TEACHERS IN CLASS A 1.

MISS MINNIE MAE SMITH—DIRECTRESS OF DOMESTIC ART IN NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL SPECIALIZES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TEACHES IN TUSKEGEE SUMMER SCHOOL COMPLETES COURSE IN AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

By N. W. Harillee.

The introduction of domestic art in the public schools of this city was an innovation as well as an inspiration. There art as it is being taught in the schools of the country, brings new life and new blood to the girls whose visions must be far reaching and comprehends that which awaits them in their relation with the home, with society and the common comforts that will prevail in them. Many persons have thought that these essentials should be taught in the home, and the state also thinks so, and gives the home or rather permits the home to do so, and in order that the child shall not be neglected, the strong hand of the state for its own protection, takes upon itself the high duty of training the girls along these essentials. In fact, in many instances, those in the homes are not prepared to instruct their children in this art that lies at the very threshold of the home. Hence, the state takes charge to aid the weak home that there may be no doubt of the benign effect and the skill that the child should have—a start in the fierce contest of life. The education of our girls is of the very highest importance. The home is the school of life, out of it comes the greater school, the public school, the university of the people, the college and the basis of all powerful government, monarchies, empires and dominions. The home is the unit of the nation, not the government, not the army, not the navy but the home, back of all.

But queen Victoria, England's great sovereign did not wait for the state to train her daughters in the dress with jeweled heads, and with jeweled hands, destined to rule the mighty empire and dominion of England, through the eagerness and the desire of a queen mother, were trained in the domestic art and domestic science. Their royal hands scintillating with rubies, were trained to knead dough in a common tray, then place it for baking and arrange the degrees of the calories of heat and measure the time for baking. Why should a sovereign heiress to the throne of England be required by her mother to do these most common place and yet the most essential affairs? What was the purpose?

Neither was this all, for the jeweled fingers, bearing the sparkling diamonds, were required to embrace the scissors, to twirl the flutters, to adjust the handle, to be precise with the delineator, to manipulate the sewing machine and to be—

Five Men Executed But Not A Coward In American Army.

Death is the penalty for many offenses in war. Into one office in the judge advocate general's quarters down at Washington every day come records of one offense after another: penalty, death. A hundred or more a month.

They call that office "death house," it is the supreme court of the army. Maj. W. C. Rieby of the judge advocate general's department and one of the "death house" quartet, says in the Chicago News:

"Because most of the cases we get involve the life or death of the accused, we are always careful to read every line of the evidence, every word of the argument for or against," he said.

"Almost as gruesome are those of the commissioned officers punished with dishonorable discharge from the service. It's a pretty drastic punishment. Better might 'death house' have imposed the death penalty itself than dishonorable discharge in the cases of some men. It means a ruined life, sometimes. But justice must be severe and quick in war. There must be discipline, for the fate of the country might hang at some moment upon the discipline of its army."

"People who really know how horrible war is know how atrocious are some of the offenses against women and children by an advancing army. Austria, for instance, I saw just the other day, reported the execution of 11,000 of its own soldiers. How many do you suppose we had to execute among our troops in France? Exactly five. The world isn't perfect yet or we wouldn't have had those five. Only three of them were cases in which women were the victims, and those cases were rushed to conclusion. The American army would not stand for any Hunlike tendency among its soldiers. And there wasn't any, or we wouldn't have had those five. All our men are good soldiers."

We don't encounter cases of en-

come accustom to its whirl and stilling song. Jeweled hands in a bread tray, kneading and mixing according to chemical analysis. Royal fingers with diamonds clinking against the scissors. Why was this? It must have been for some extraordinary purpose, for reaching and exemplary rather than the need for the heiress to England's imperial throne. What religion was it? These were the daughters of queen Victoria, for she was a mother as well as a queen, and to be a mother is more than being a queen, for a mother, whether a queen or a throne, or a dominion, is the queen of all queens, for she is heaven's highest and best gift to earth.

Did England's great queen foresee the exacting demand that would be made upon the women of her kingdom in the coming crisis of the world's supremacy for human freedom? Did her sweep of vision take in all times? Was it possible that she imagine that her daughters with royal blood coursing through their veins would be required to earn money and to make a living through this course of training? No, a thousand times no. Then what? Who can tell the invertebrate and final mishap of man? Shadows do not always trail behind, but they by misfortune reverse themselves and cast their trembling forms with hi-

ceousness before us unexpectedly in the noontide of life. Kepler said that "Great God," I seem to think Thy thoughts, so it seems that Miss Minnie Mae Smith, the preceptress of the Domestic Art of the city of Dallas, thinks the thoughts of queen Victoria of England in preparing to introduce this great art into this institution. For she has taken the time to prepare herself studying during the vacations in different colleges. She enters Bishop and applies herself diligently to the subjects pertaining to the art that the girls of the race so much need to know both from and with a knead dough in a common tray, then place it for baking and arrange the degrees of the calories of heat and measure the time for baking. Why should a sovereign heiress to the throne of England be required by her mother to do these most common place and yet the most essential affairs? What was the purpose?

Neither was this all, for the jeweled fingers, bearing the sparkling diamonds, were required to embrace the scissors, to twirl the flutters, to adjust the handle, to be precise with the delineator, to manipulate the sewing machine and to be—

Five Men Executed But Not A Coward In American Army.

Death is the penalty for many offenses in war. Into one office in the judge advocate general's quarters down at Washington every day come records of one offense after another: penalty, death. A hundred or more a month.

They call that office "death house," it is the supreme court of the army. Maj. W. C. Rieby of the judge advocate general's department and one of the "death house" quartet, says in the Chicago News:

"Because most of the cases we get involve the life or death of the accused, we are always careful to read every line of the evidence, every word of the argument for or against," he said.

"Almost as gruesome are those of the commissioned officers punished with dishonorable discharge from the service. It's a pretty drastic punishment. Better might 'death house' have imposed the death penalty itself than dishonorable discharge in the cases of some men. It means a ruined life, sometimes. But justice must be severe and quick in war. There must be discipline, for the fate of the country might hang at some moment upon the discipline of its army."

"People who really know how horrible war is know how atrocious are some of the offenses against women and children by an advancing army. Austria, for instance, I saw just the other day, reported the execution of 11,000 of its own soldiers. How many do you suppose we had to execute among our troops in France? Exactly five. The world isn't perfect yet or we wouldn't have had those five. Only three of them were cases in which women were the victims, and those cases were rushed to conclusion. The American army would not stand for any Hunlike tendency among its soldiers. And there wasn't any, or we wouldn't have had those five. All our men are good soldiers."

We don't encounter cases of en-

Yankees Behave Admirably While on Paris Furlough.

Paris, Dec. 11.—(By mail).—"American mothers need have no fears of the dangers and pitfalls lurking to ensnare their sons in Paris," said Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts, commanding officer of the Paris area for the United States army.

"The French capital is as moral and safe for a young man as any community in the United States. In fact, our records and statistics show that there is less danger than in the average American community. I have been highly complimented on the excellent behavior of American troops in Paris by high French officials and I am sure that our men merit the compliment."

"The cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct and contraction of venereal diseases among members of the American expeditionary forces stationed in or passing through Paris are fewer, in proportion, than in camps or army posts and other centers in the states."

"There are always between 25,000 and 30,000 American troops in Paris and the number is increasing steadily since the cessation of hostilities. But the men are well behaved, quiet, obey orders and regulations laid down for their guidance and have caused absolutely no trouble for the French municipal force. Our own police—the M. P.'s have little more to do than to act as guides and information officers."

General Harts asserted that he was heartily in favor of permitting as many officers as possible to visit French capital before they return to the United States and said that there is no doubt but that they will continue to behave themselves as well as they have in the past.

"The impression has been too prevalent in the United States," said General Harts, "that Paris, the pleasure city of the world, is composed entirely of Mont Matre resorts and inhabited by questionable women. As a matter of fact, that is entirely erroneous and all those American troops who have been in Paris are going to do a whole lot toward dispelling that idea when they return to their homes in America."

"Investigation shows that the great preponderance of American officers and men having a day or so to pass in Paris while in transit invariably visit such well known places as Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Madeleine, the Sacre Coeur, the Eiffel tower, the Bois de Boulogne, the Bagatelle monument, the Tuilleries gardens and the Invalides."

"They are temperate in their habits and this situation is largely eased through the lack of whisky over here, and a glass of beer, with a little wine at meals, is all they drink as a general thing."

General Harts has a highly organized force of M. P.'s who were stationed all over the city, day and night. They are stationed at railway stations and at intersections of principal streets.

NEGRO NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION CALLED TO MEET IN NASHVILLE, TENN., FEB. 5-8, 1919.

Notice—The newspapers composing the Negro National Press Association, and such other Afro-American newspapers as desire to join the organization, have been called by President, Chris J. Perry to meet at 10:00 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1919, in Nashville, Tenn., to hold the mid-winter meeting. Important business to be attended. Full attendance urgently desired.

For several years, no Negro newspaper except the Perry Press has been represented in the flesh but this year, we entertain the hope that the record will be broken. What's the matter with the Western Star, The Freeman and Observer, The San Antonio Express and the Houston Post? Well, as for that matter, what's the matter with the bunch? They are all able to send a representative. Let them show up in Nashville.

LEAVES FOR MEN ABROAD.

Soldiers Desiring to See Europe Will Have the Opportunity.

Washington, Jan. American soldiers overseas will be allowed to see something of Europe before returning home, Secretary Baker said today in a letter to Representative Young of North Dakota, in response to an inquiry as to whether a more liberal policy in granting furloughs abroad could not be adopted.

Secretary Baker said that as far as practical leaves would be given to officers and enlisted men of organizations ordered home. This policy was recommended by General Pershing and approved by the War Department.

GENERAL ORDER COMMENTS COLORED OFFICERS

ENTIRE UNIT AND INDIVIDUALS CITED FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE OF HUN. CASUALTY LIST COMPARATIVELY SMALL. 1476 TAKE THE "LONG TRAIL".

Ralph W. Tyler. Article IX. With the American Army in France.

Marbach, December 8.—By command of General Martin, Commanding the 92nd Division, General Orders have just been issued commending a number of colored officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 368th Infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehaut, near Pont-a-Mousson, November 10th, and 11th during the drive on Metz. Those named in this General Order were Capt. John H. Allen, First Lieutenant Leon F. Stewart, Frank L. Drye, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris, Benj. F. Ford, Second Lieutenant George L. Gaines and Russell C. Atkins, Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend Solomon D. Colston, Ransom Elliott and Charles Jackson; Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed, and James Conley and Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

In the same General Orders the following were cited for bravery in action: Sergeant Isaac Hill, bravely displayed at Prepelles; First Lieutenant John Q. Lindsey for bravery at Lessour; both of the 368th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Edward Bates of the 368th Ambulance Corps and Sergeant Walter L. Gross of the 368th Infantry for distinguished service near Homnville.

In another General Order Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe of the 368th Machine Gun Company, and commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Foret d'Argonne, Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it even after his horse had been killed. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men." General Martin, the new command of the 92nd Division, also cited, for meritorious conduct near Vienne le Chateau, Tom Brown, a wagoner, who as driver of an ammunition wagon, displayed remarkable courage, coolness and devotion to duty under fire. Brown hauled his wagon, after his horse had been killed, into a ditch by which he was surrounded by the enemy, and despite his own painful wounds, worked until he had extricated his horses from the ditch, refusing to quit until he had completed his work, even though covered with blood. From a painful wound.

Entire Unit Cited for Bravery in Battle Line.

The entire first battalion of the 367th (Buffalo) Infantry has just been cited for bravery, and awarded the Croix de Guerre, thus entitling every officer and man in the battalion to wear this distinguished French decoration. This citation was made by the French Commission because of the splendid service and bravery shown by this battalion in the last engagement of the war, Sunday and Monday, Nov. 10th and 11th in the drive to Metz. This battalion went into action through a valley commanded by the heavy German

guns of Metz, and held the Germans at Bay while the 56th regiment retreated, but not until it had suffered a heavy loss. The 1st Battalion was commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton of New York, with company commanders and Lieutenants Colored.

In the 92nd Division of the American Army, 14 colored officers and 43 colored enlisted men have been cited for bravery in action and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. This is a splendid showing, and especially when it is considered that prior to the drive on Metz, Sunday morning, November 10th, this division, with the exception of the 368th Infantry, had been in no big engagement. Up until November, the 10th with the exception of the 368th which got into action in the Argonne, the 92nd had to content itself with making daily and nightly raids on the German front line trenches to capture prisoners. This, however, required daring and courage, and in some ways, more trying and more dangerous than being in a big engagement. A total of 57 citations for meritorious service, with heroism from one brigade not yet in a splendid showing for the 92nd Division.

92nd Has Comparatively Small Casualty List.

The total casualties suffered by the 92nd (Colored) Division since being in France have just been obtained by me. The Division suffered a total of 1478 casualties. Among the killed were six officers, and one officer died from wounds received in action, while 31 enlisted men died from wounds. 40 enlisted men died from diseases; 28 enlisted men were listed as "missing"; 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded; and 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The division's number of gassed is unusually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the colored soldiers in the front line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

Considering, especially, the desperate advance the colored soldiers of this division made out from Pont-a-Mousson the morning of November 10th, through the Division suffered a heavy German guns of Metz, and nests of German machine guns, the casualty is slight; for on the morning I saw them make the advance, and knowing the dangerous ground they were to cover to make their objective, it appeared as if the division was not wiped out. The casualty in that advance was, perhaps, as light as it was because of the rapidity with which their line advanced. Officers could not hold their back, and the German guns and soldiers could not stop them. They lunged on the front and Pagny and they rushed into the Bois Frehaut, and held, for 36 hours, after they took it, this place from which picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops were forced to retreat in ten minutes after they had entered it. Occupying this Bois Frehaut for 36 hours against a murderous fire from the enemy, remaining there until hostilities ceased, it is surprising, a miracle, that the casualty list of the 92nd Division did not mount to many times 478.

RED RECORD LYNNING; GEORGIA, TEXAS AND LOUISIANA LEADING

All lynchings in South except one each in the states of California, Illinois and Wyoming—This is Democracy.

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, in charge of Records and Research of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, there were 62 lynchings in 1918. This is 24 more than the number (38) for the year 1917. Of those lynch-murders, 58 were colored and four were whites. Five of the Afro-Americans were women, sixteen, or a little more than one-fourth, were charged with rape or attempted rape and none had been tried and convicted.

The offense charged against the whites lynched were Murder, 2; beating disloyal, 2. Those against our people were: Alleged complicity in murder, 14; murder 7; charged with threats to kill, 6; charged with rape, 10; charged with attempted rape, 6; alleged participation in fight about

alleged hog stealing, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; being intimate with a woman, 1; assisting man charged with murder to escape, 1; robbing house and frightening women, 1; killing man in dispute about automobile repairs, 1; making unruly remarks, 1; making unruly remarks, 1; killing landlord in a dispute over a farm contract, 1; assault with intent to murder, 1; wounding another, 1; robbery and resisting arrest, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number, as each state has as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 9; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1. (And thus the great American pastime goes on in spite of all the

(Continued on page 4).